

Figure 1

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Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single column. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'x' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'count' and ranges from 0 to 100. The histograms are for $n = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120$. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements shifts to the right, indicating that more elements in the vector x are non-zero for larger n . The peak count for each distribution decreases as n increases.

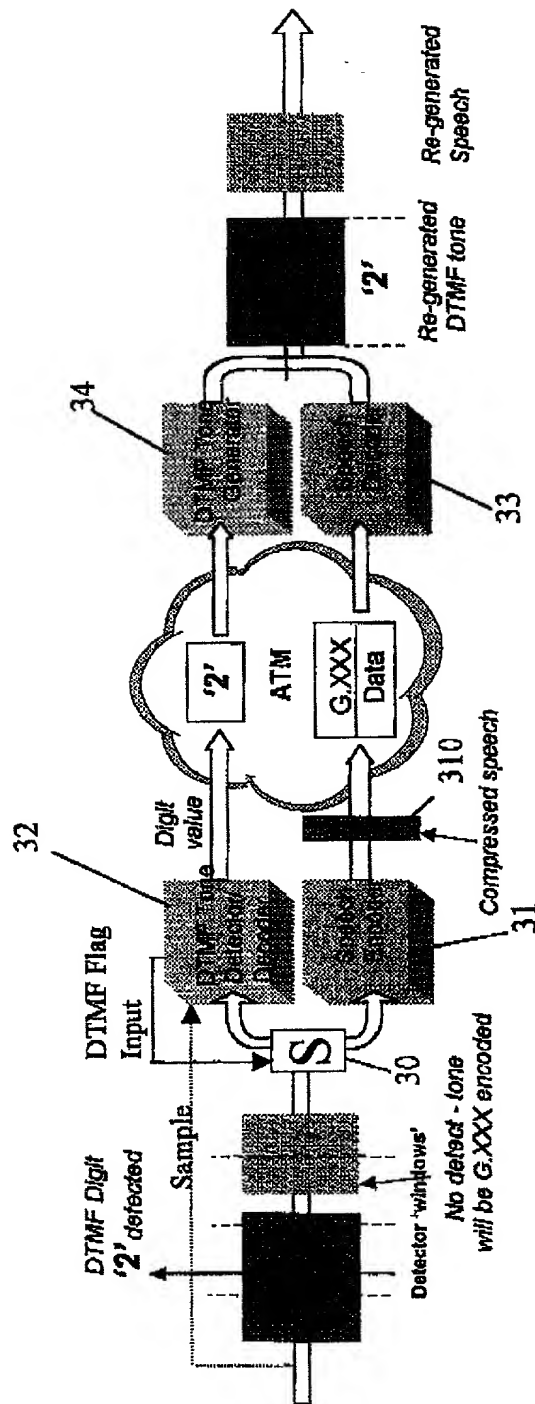


Figure 3

F02020 0299260

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Redundancy | | Time Stamp | | | | | |
| RES | | Signal Level (0 to -31dBm0) | | | | | |
| Digit Type | | Digit Code (0, 1, 2, ..., b, c, d) | | | | | |
| Message Type = 000010 | | | | | | | |
| CRC-10 | | | | | | | |

Figure 4

FOI b7D b7C b7E

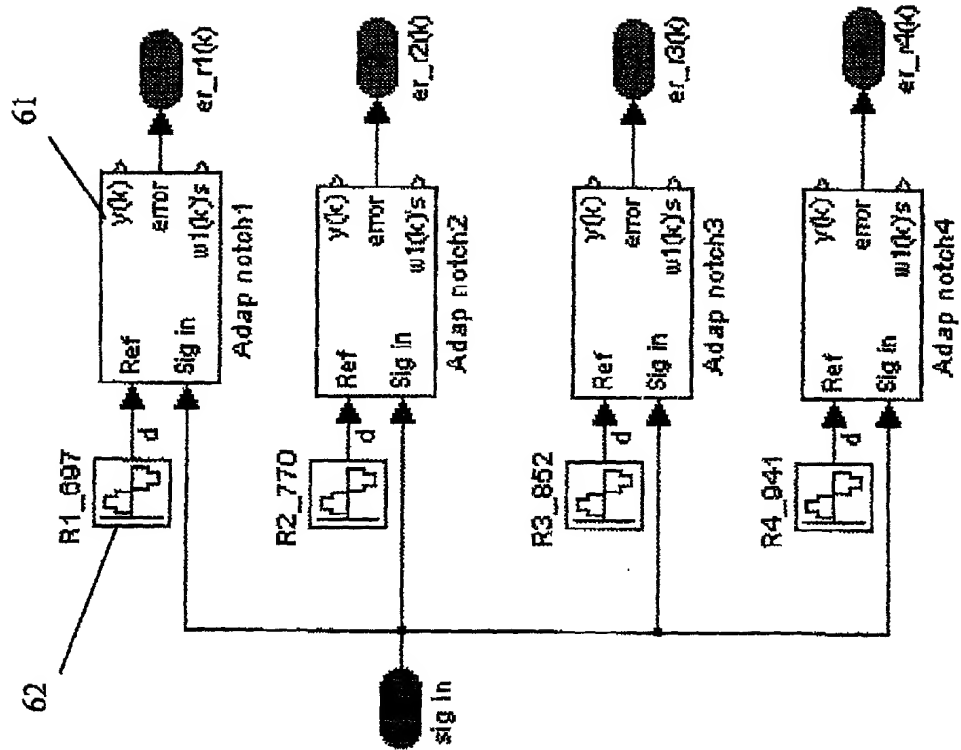


Figure 6

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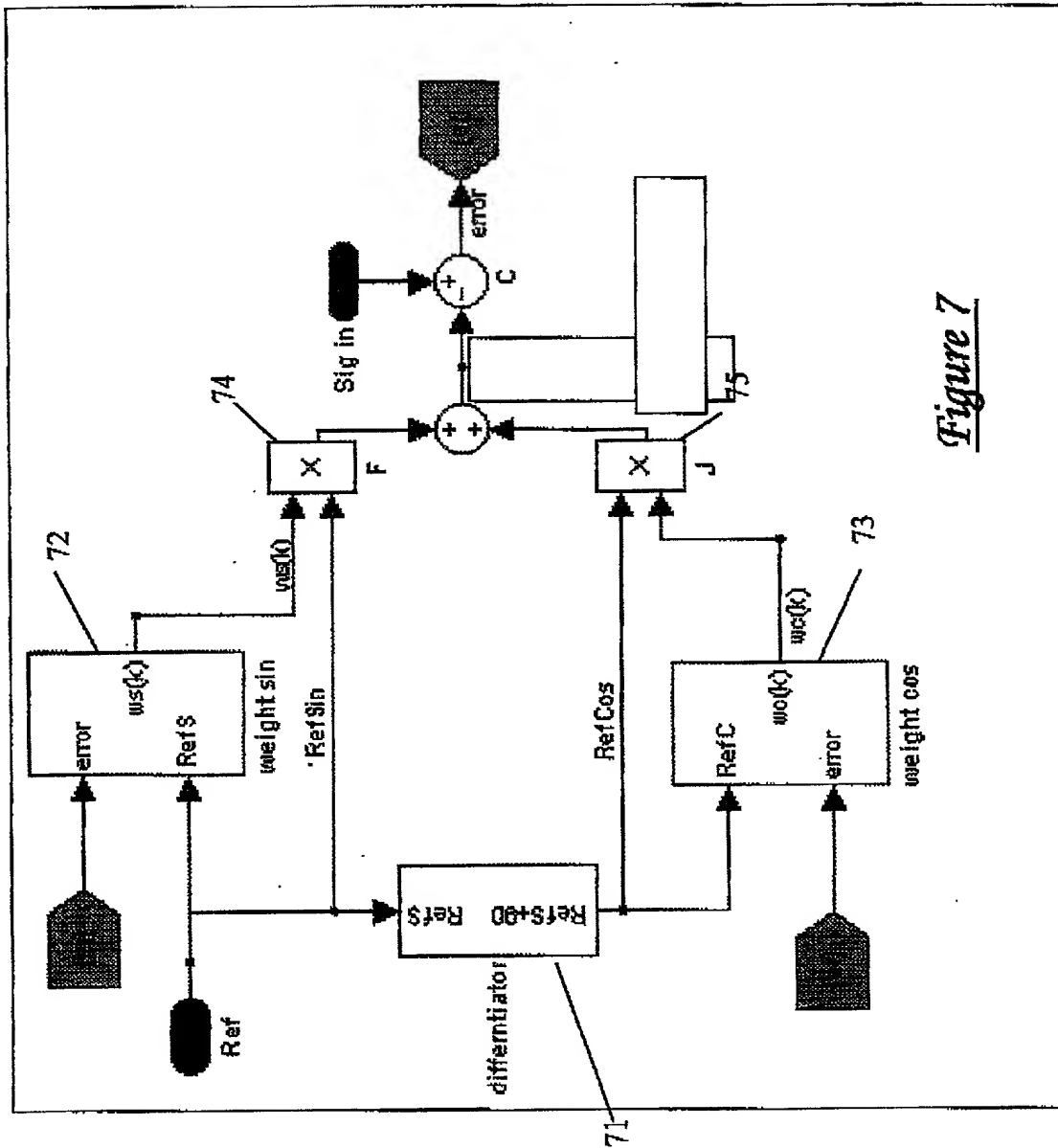
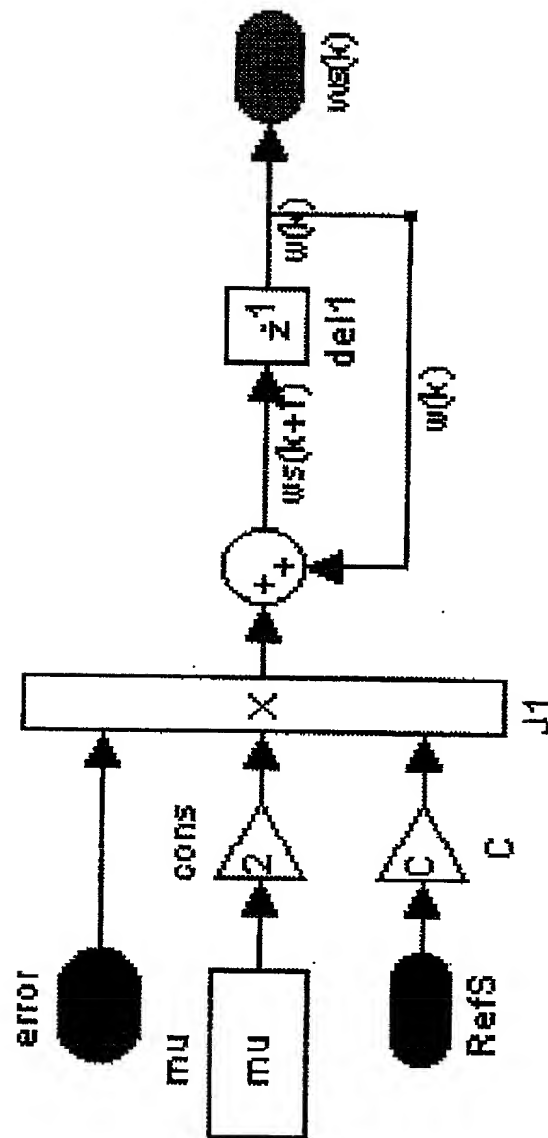


Figure 7

Figure 8

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